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|-------------------------------|-------|
| 1. ~~Mr Muston~~ | B.415 |
| 2. ~~Mr Morley Parry~~ | A.421 |
| 3. ~~Mr Perry~~ | A.405 |



HEBBURN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1968

HEBBURN-ON-TYNE:

Printed by SMITH BROS. (Hebburn & Jarrow) LTD.,
Lyon Street.



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HEBBURN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1968 — 1969

Chairman.

Coun. J. J. Carmichael, J.P.

Vice-Chairman.

Coun. J. N. Laffey.

MEMBERS.

West Ward

Coun. Mrs. Sarah McIntyre.
Coun. Francis Firth.
Coun. Alex. J. Iley.

East Ward

Coun. James Berry.
Coun. John Evans.
Coun. Mrs. Florence Bell.

Central Ward

Coun. John G. Kerr.
Coun. George D. Blair.
Coun. Hugh Downey.

Victoria Ward

Coun. Thomas Glynn.
Coun. John J. Carmichael.
Coun. Alan Hardy.

North Ward

Coun. Cornelius Bonnar.
Coun. Norman Laffey.
Co. Coun. Mrs. Ada Davies,
M.B.E., J.P.

South Ward

Coun. Michael Lynch.
Coun. J. R. Bowman.
Coun. Leslie Brett.

Monkton Ward.

Coun. James W. Wallace.
Coun. G. L. Burnham.
Coun. Richard Fenwick.

UNITED DISTRICTS OF JARROW, HEBBURN, FELLING AND BOLDON. JOINT COMMITTEE.

HEBBURN MEMBERS.

Coun. H. Downey.	Coun. Mrs. S. McIntyre.
Coun. Mrs. Bell.	Coun. G. D. Blair.
Coun. M. Lynch.	

No. 2 AREA HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE.

HEBBURN MEMBERS.

Coun. Mrs. S. McIntyre.	Coun. H. Downey.
Coun. Mrs. Bell.	Coun. G. D. Blair.
Coun. M. Lynch.	

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TELEPHONE 832361. CIVIC CENTRE, HEBBURN.

PREFACE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Hebburn

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the health of the Urban District and the work of the Health Department for the year 1968.

The health statistics are set out in detail in the body of the report; there are, however, certain features on which I would like to comment.

The principal vital statistics show no significant changes compared with the year 1967. The population of the Urban District fell by 210 to 24,730; this was more than the natural increase. Excess of births over deaths was 140.

The birth rate showed a decrease to 15.1 compared with 18.0 in 1967; the standardised birth rate (i.e. adjusted for age and sex distribution of the population) was 14.0 which was below the figure of 16.9 for England and Wales.

The infant mortality rate rose to 24.0 compared with 20.1 in 1967, this is well above the national figure of 18.3 the causes are given on page 12.

The death rate of 9.5 showed a decrease compared with 10.5 for the previous year. The standardised death rate of 12.3 exceeds that for England and Wales which is 11.9. Heart disease and cancer continue to be the most important causes of death and are responsible for over fifty five per cent of the mortality. The commonest cause of death was Coronary Thrombosis. Heart diseases accounted for 33 male and 39 female deaths : Cancers were next with 26 male and 17 female deaths.

This year deaths from Cancer of the lungs fell from 19 to 12.

I am sure that this further drop in lung cancer deaths is due to our purer air as most of Hebburn is now smoke controlled. Personal habits of cigarette smoking however, have a marked effect as a cause of coronary thrombosis which shows an increase this year.

The Staff changes are fully reported in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

This is my sixth Annual Report since I was appointed in July, 1963, and I should like to express my appreciation to all the Councillors and members of the staff who have made my work so much easier by their help and co-operation.

HUBERT C. WEIR,

Medical Officer of Health.



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SECTION A.**Statistics of the Area.**

A. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District in acres (excluding tidal waters)—1,563.

Estimated resident population—24,730.

Number of inhabited houses—8,360.

Number of Council houses—4,977.

Number of Council houses erected during the year—348.

Number of private houses erected during the year—2.

Rateable Value at 31st December, 1968—£1,076,472.

Estimated Penny Rate product, 1968/69—£4,448.

B. PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL.**1. Description of the Area**

The Urban District of Hebburn is roughly rectangular in shape. Its West and North boundaries are formed by the bend of the River Tyne. In the East, Hebburn and Jarrow have a common boundary running approximately north and south from the river. The Southern limit of the Urban District is contiguous with Boldon Urban District, the eastern half of which follows the line of the Newcastle-Sunderland main line Railway.

The Newcastle-South Shields Railway runs through the District parallel to the course of the River Tyne enclosing the Shipbuilding and repair yards, a large Electric Gear and other works. Other Industries in the area include Engineering, Chemical, and Paint Works. There is a large Coke Works in the Southern part of the Urban District.

(b) **Employment.**

Mr. K. Burt, Manager of the Employment Exchange has kindly supplied the following information relating to Employment, Unemployment and Disablement:—

General

After some major setbacks during late 1967, when there were a considerable number of redundancies in the shipbuilding industry, there was evidence of a slight improvement during 1968. The overall total of workers in manufacturing industry increased marginally, despite more redundancies in electrical engineering. The notification of redundancies slowed down in the very last weeks of 1968 and 1969 made a more promising start.

Main Industries in the Area (June, 1967)

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Agriculture, Mining and Quarrying	21	—	21
Manufacturing Industries			
2. Engineering and Electrical Goods	9,989	3,226	13,215
3. Shipbuilding, Repairing and Marine Engineering	4,606	222	4,828
4. Metal Manufacture	1,206	133	1,339
5. Paper, Printing and Publishing ...	23	21	44
6. Chemicals and Allied Industries ...	984	192	1,176
7. Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	165	264	429
8. All other Manufacturing	1,035	865	1,900
Total—All Manufacturing ...	18,008	4,923	22,931
9. Distributive Trades	675	1,352	2,027
10. Professional, Scientific, Insurance, Banking, Finance	415	809	1,224
11. Building and Construction ...	1,585	33	1,618
12. Public Administration	687	127	814
13. Transport and Communication ...	290	22	312
14. Miscellaneous Services	414	879	1,293
Total—All Industries	22,085	8,145	30,240

Registered Disabled Persons

The following number of persons were registered as Disabled within the meaning of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 on 14th April, 1969.

Category of Disability				Men	Women
Surgical	...	...	...	300	42
Medical	...	...	...	247	57
Psychiatric	...	...	...	21	5
Others	...	...	...	83	23
Total	...	...	...	651	127

Unemployment among the disabled

The following unemployed Registered Disabled Persons are included in the above figures.

Category of disability				Men	Women
Surgical	...	...	...	24	4
Medical	...	...	...	28	5
Psychiatric	...	...	...	6	1
Others	...	...	...	8	1
Total	...	...	...	66	11

Industrial Rehabilitation and Vocational Training

During 1968, 34 local men commenced courses of training in new occupations at Government Training Centres, compared with 39 during 1967. Thirty men completed courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit, compared with only 9 during the previous year.

(c) Unemployment

1968 was a year of consistently high unemployed registers, as a glance at the comparative table shown below will confirm. The high registers of the winter months did not give way to the expected and traditional improvement during the middle months of the year. The main reason for the higher registers was the lack of work for the ship repair yards in the area, and once business improved in this sector of industry, during early 1969, there was an immediate drop in the register.

	Males	Females	Total
(a) Lowest total during year 12/8/68...	890	150	1040
(b) Highest total during year 11/11/68	1644	152	1796
(c) Average during year	1182	198	1380
(d) Average during 1967	867	330	1197
(e) Average during 1966	421	217	675

Sickness Morbidity

The following table gives the number of new claims of sickness benefit received for Jarrow and Hebburn for 1968.

January	...	2,460
February	...	1,455
March	...	1,782
April ...	...	1,058
May ..	...	1,181
June ...	...	1,362
July ...	...	1,152
August	...	947
September	...	1,408
October	...	1,456
November	...	1,415
December	...	1,544
Total	...	17,220

C. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Population—Estimated mid-year 24,730.

Live Births:	M.	F.	Total.
Total	198	176	374
Legitimate	186	163	349
Illegitimate	12	13	25
Birth Rate	15.1		
Comparability Factor	0.93		
Standardised Birth Rate	14.0		
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	6.6%		

Still Births:			
Total	3	3	6
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Rate per thousand total live and still births	15.8		
Rate per thousand estimated resident population	0.2		

Total Live and Still Births:	201	179	380
---	-----	-----	-----

Deaths:			
All Causes	119	115	234
Death Rate	9.5		
Comparability Factor	1.30		
Standardised Death Rate	12.3		

Principal Causes of Death.	M.	F.	Total.	% of total Deaths.
Respiratory Disease	24	14	38	16.2
Cancer (all types)	26	17	43	18.4
Heart Disease	33	39	72	30.1
Vascular disease of the Nervous System	14	22	36	15.4

Comparison of Vital Statistics.

	England & Wales.	Hebburn
Standardised Birth Rate	16.9	14.0
Infant Mortality	18.3	24.0
Still Birth Rate	14.3	15.8
Standardised Death Rate	11.9	12.3

Infant Mortality

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:	M.	F.	Total.
Total	3	6	9
Legitimate	3	6	9
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All infants per 1,000 live births	24.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	25.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age:

Total	—	3	3
Legitimate	—	3	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Neo-natal Death Rate.

(i.e. Infant Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)

8.0

Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age:

Total	—	3	3
Legitimate	—	3	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Early Neo-natal Death Rate

(i.e. Infant Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)

8.0

Perinatal Death Rate

(i.e. stillbirths and deaths under one week combined
per 1,000 total live and still births).

23.7

Maternal Mortality (including abortion):

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	26.3
Number of Deaths	1

Causes of Infant Deaths.

Prematurity	2
Infection	2
Congenital Defects	1
Accident	4

9

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HEBBURN 1968

	Males.	Females.	Total.	% of Total Deaths.
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	1	1	.4
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	3	1	4	1.7
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	12	—	12	5.2
Malignant Neoplasm, breast ...	—	5	5	2.2
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus ...	—	2	2	.8
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	11	9	20	8.5
Diabetes Mellitus	—	1	1	.4
Other Endocrine etc. diseases	—	1	1	.4
Other diseases of nervous system, etc. ...	3	3	6	2.6
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	—	2	2	.8
Hypertensive disease	1	2	3	1.3
Ischæmic heart disease ...	27	23	50	21.4
Other forms of heart disease ...	5	12	17	7.3
Cerebrovascular disease ...	14	22	36	15.4
Other diseases of circulatory system	8	7	15	6.5
Influenza	—	2	2	.8
Pneumonia	6	5	11	4.7
Bronchitis and emphysema ...	15	7	22	9.4
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	—	3	1.3
Peptic ulcer	1	—	1	.4
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	—	2	.8
Other diseases of digestive system	1	—	1	.4
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	—	1	1	.4
Abortion	—	2	2	.9
Congenital anomalies	—	2	2	.9
Other causes of perinatal mortality	2	2	4	1.7
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	4	2	6	2.6
All other accidents	—	1	1	.4
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	—	1	.4
All causes ...	119	115	234	100

Vital Statistics of Hebburn for Previous Years

Year.	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality Rate.
1926	26,190	26.6	11.8	97
1936	22,939	18.7	13.3	90.7
1937	22,700	16.9	12.7	67.9
1938	22,950	19.0	11.7	69.0
1939	23,490	17.6	12.0	48.3
1940	21,770	20.4	14.3	45.3
1941	22,200	18.0	15.5	128.4
1942	21,950	17.7	13.1	80
1943	21,760	20.7	13.7	64
1944	22,290	22.1	13.8	56
1945	22,250	19.3	11.5	48
1946	22,780	22.0	12.8	67.6
1947	22,750	22.1	12.3	65.6
1948	22,990	20.0	10.8	32.4
1949	23,050	21.1	10.6	34.9
1950	22,990	19.1	11.5	40.1
1951	23,140	19.2	11.7	51.5
1952	23,100	18.9	10.9	32.0
1953	23,440	19.0	10.7	38.1
1954	23,480	19.8	10.2	38.6
1955	23,570	20.9	10.2	38.5
1956	23,720	21.5	11.2	27.5
1957	23,880	23.4	11.9	48.4
1958	23,970	22.8	10.6	32.8
1959	24,170	23.3	11.6	14.2
1960	24,290	22.4	10.5	27.5
1961	24,980	20.9	10.1	7.7
1962	25,020	19.9	11.7	36.1
1963	25,050	20.1	12.1	21.8
1964	25,110	21.3	10.6	28.0
1965	25,070	20.9	9.3	22.9
1966	25,030	18.1	10.9	24.3
1967	24,940	18.0	10.5	20.1
1968	24,730	15.1	9.5	24.0

SECTION B.**General Provision of Health Services in the Area.****PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES****1. (a) Staff of Health Department.**

Medical Officer of Health.

H. C. WEIR, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,
F.R.S.H., F.R.I.P.H.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

P. MILNE, Cert. R.S.I., & S.I.B., Cert R.S.I.
Meat Inspection.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

R. CARVER, Cert. P.H.I.E.B.,
Dip. R.S.H. Meat Inspection, Dip. R.S.H.
Smoke Inspection.

G. T. GRAHAM, Dip. P.H.I.E.B.
(Resigned May, 1968).

Clerk.

Mrs. E. WILSON.

Pupil Public Health Inspector.

P. COLLINS.

Technical Assistant.

G. CLOUSTON.

Rodent Operator.

J. T. SMITH.

1. (b) County Council Staff.

Assistant Medical Officer.

Dr. L. ROSS, M.B., B.S.

School Dentist.

J. K. CHRISTIE, B.D.S.

Dental Receptionist.

Mrs. I. BURDIS.

School Nurse.

Mrs. N. CARNEY.

Health Visitors.

Miss M. FALLON, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V.

Mrs. I. WILKINSON, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V.

District Nurse.

Mrs. M. J. PATTERSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
88 Cambridge Avenue. Tel. 832081.

Midwives.

Miss L. CHARLTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., 1 Wear Road.
Tel. 832538.

Home Help Organiser.

Mrs. E. M. MEREDITH, 16 Park Terrace, Dunston.
Tel. 604304.

2. **Laboratory Services.**

	Pos.	Neg.	Total
Sputum	1	—	1
Fæces	5	60	65
	6	60	66

3. **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.**

Section 47—**Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention.**

It was not necessary for the Council to take any action under this section. During the year a number of cases were investigated by the Medical Officer of Health and, where necessary, admission to Hospital or Hostel was arranged, or the services of a home help were provided.

Section 50—**Burial or Cremation of Dead.**

One person died during the year who had no known relatives and burial had to be effected by the Council.

B. LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, Part III, the Personal Health Services are provided by Durham County Council and administered through the Area Health Sub-Committee on which Hebburn U.D.C. is represented by five members.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

(Section 22)

Ante-Natal.

Sessions Each Wednesday: All Day.

Alternate Fridays: Afternoon.

The following figures show the number of expectant mothers who attended the Clinic, and the number of visits which these mothers paid to the Clinic.

Number of Mothers	284
Attendances	1,258

Post-Natal.

Sessions: Monthly—last Wednesday morning.

Number of Mothers attending the Clinic on one or more occasions —

The total number of attendances during the year was —

Child Welfare.

Sessions: Tuesday and Friday mornings.

The following table shows the number of infants and toddlers who attended the Clinic, and the number of attendances of these children throughout the year.

No. of Children.			Attendances.		
Under 1.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Under 1.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.
178	156	146	1,252	341	173

Artificial Sun-Light Clinic.

Sessions: Tuesday and Friday 1.30 p.m.—3.30 p.m.

24 mothers and children attended the clinic during the year.

The total number of attendances during the year was 347.

MIDWIFERY

(Section 23)

There is 1 County Midwife in Hebburn.

During the year she attended 55 confinements, which represents 14.5 per cent of all registered live and still births.

Domiciliary Confinements.

Doctor.	Booked.	Not Booked.	Analgesia Gas and Air.	Pethedine.
Present at Delivery	3	—	1	1
Not present at Delivery ...	52	—	22	38
Total ...	55	—	23	39

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

Four health visitors serve the Urban District.

The following domiciliary visits were paid during 1968 :—

Maternity and Child Welfare	3,802
Tuberculosis	58
Mental Deficiency	16
Schools	66
General Health	162
Old People	86
	4,190

The percentage of ineffective visits made was 7%.

HOME NURSING

(Section 25)

Two whole-time nurses were employed during the year.

	No. of cases	Visits.
Medical	192	4,467
Surgical	112	2,873
Tuberculosis	4	276
Maternal complications...	—	—
Others	—	54
	308	7,670

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

(Section 26).

The following tables give the numbers of children vaccinated and immunised at the Clinic and by General Practitioners in the district:—

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.	
Under 1 year	1-4	5-16	Total	1-15	Total
23	99	7	129	2	2

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Primary Immunisations.				Re-inforcing injections.		
Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-16 years	Total	1-4 years	5-16 years	Total
32	266	1	299	362	3	365

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

(Given either singly or in combination)

Primary Immunisations.				Re-inforcing injections.		
Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-16 years	Total	1-4 years	5-16 years	Total
32	176	1	209	46	1	47

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

(Given with Diphtheria or Diphtheria/Whooping Cough)

Primary Immunisation.				Re-inforcing injections.		
Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-16 years	Total	1-4 years	5-16 years	Total
32	266	1	299	358	3	361

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

The table below sets out the numbers of children vaccinated in senior schools during the year :—

Consents	Received Skin Tests	Positive Reactors	Negative Reactors Given B.C.G.	Absentees
407	376	55	299	22

**DETAILS OF POLIOMYELITIS & DIPHTHERIA
IMMUNISATION CARRIED OUT IN SCHOOLS — 1968**

Full Course Diphtheria & Tetanus	Booster Diphtheria & Tetanus	Booster Diphtheria	Full Course oral polio	Booster Polio
81	217	4	69	242

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

The Urban District is served by the Ambulance Depot at Ushaw Road, Hebburn.

All requests for ambulance transport should be made to the Headquarters Control, Telephone Durham 4488.

The Hebburn depot serves the population in the Borough of Jarrow, the Urban districts of Felling, Hebburn, Boldon and Washington, and part of Sunderland Rural District. The present population is 125,000 persons of which about two-thirds live on the river side in Jarrow, Hebburn and Felling.

The following table gives a summary of the year's work :—

HEBBURN DEPOT.

Journeys.	Persons carried.			Mileage
	Stretcher.	Sitting.	Total.	
9,538	4,467	36,134	40,601	213,826

No. of Ambulances—10.

No. of Drivers—28.

Depot Superintendent—1.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE, AND AFTER-CARE.

(Section 28)

Cases discharged from hospital and requiring after-care are treated by home nurses or supervised and advised by the Health Visitors. Sick room equipment such as urine bottles, bed pans, bed rests, air cushions, mattresses and rubber sheeting can be had on loan.

During the year 205 persons received equipment on loan.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

(Section 29)

No. of home helps employed during the year ...	97
No. of cases attended at 1st January, 1968 ...	145
No. of new cases provided with home helps ...	56
Types of cases :—	
Old Age Pensioners	197
Sickness	4
Tuberculosis	—
Maternity	—
	—
	Total ... 201
	—
No. of cases attended on 31st December, 1968	151

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

Mentally Ill.

Formal and informal admissions arranged by Mental Welfare Officers	41
---	----

Mental Sub-normality

1. Under Supervision	75
2. In hospitals	32
	—
	107
	—

Children notified during the year as

1. Ineducable	—
2. Requiring supervision after leaving school	2
	—
	2
	—

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The local hospital services are administered by the South Shields District Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board. The following hospitals serve this area:—

Hospital.	Type.	No. of Beds.	Departments.	Clinics.
Ellison Hall Infy., Hebburn.	General.	27	Geriatrics.	General Surgery.
Hebburn Hospital, Hebburn.	Chronic & Long Term Sick.	24	Chronic Sick.	-
Palmer Memorial, Jarrow.	General.	30	General Surgery. Dermatology. Casualty.	General Surgery. Medical. Dermatology. Paediatrics
Primrose Hill, Jarrow.	Chronic & Long Term Sick.	24	Geriatrics.	—
Danesfield, Jarrow.	Maternity.	23	Obstetrics.	Ante-Natal.

Infectious Diseases cases are admitted to Sheriff Hill Hospital, Gateshead, and Walkergate Hospital, Newcastle, and other extensive hospital facilities are available in South Shields and Newcastle.

CHEST CLINIC

The Clinic is at the Diagnostic Centre, South Shields.

Times of Clinics.

Dr. P. M. Rooze—

Monday—9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Men).

Wednesday—9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Women).

Dr. W. Rozner—

Monday—9.30 a.m. (Men).

Tuesday—9.30 a.m. (Asthma).

2 p.m. (Children and Contacts).

Wednesday—2 p.m. (Women).

Friday—2 p.m. (Children and Contacts).

VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS

The following number of patients from the Hebburn District were treated at the Newcastle and South Shields Clinics during 1968.

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non-Venereal	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Newcastle ...	1	—	6	—	9	—
South Shields ...	—	—	2	1	15	6
Sunderland ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
	1	—	8	2	24	7

BLOOD TRANSFUSION

Mr. G. Tait Hunter, the Regional Organiser, has kindly supplied details of the donor panels and the sessions in Hebburn during the year.

Date of Sessions	No. of Donors attending.
24th January ...	85
14th February ...	66
8th May ...	93
10th July ...	94
7th August ...	52
25th October ...	69

Donor Panel at 31/12/68 ...	405
New donors bled during 1968 ...	35

In addition to the above General Public Sessions the service has received excellent support from the following industrial firms:—

Baker Perkins Ltd.
 The Bushing Co. Ltd.
 A. Reyrolle & Co. Ltd.
 Pyrotenax Ltd.

D. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Nine general practitioners serve the Urban District from their surgeries in the town. A number of Jarrow Doctors have patients in Hebburn Urban District.

Dr. J. N. Swainston	}	Tel. 832125
Dr. E. M. Norman		
Dr. P. L. Norman		

Dr. J. H. Phillips	}	Tel. 832133
Dr. S. C. Kar		

Dr. N. J. Allan	}	Tel. 832106
Dr. M. Brown		
Dr. T. O. Kinnis		

Dr. J. Hardy	Tel. 832593
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SECTION C.**Report of the Medical Officer of Health on
Prevalence and Control of Infectious and
other Diseases.**

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1968 was 273 compared with 266 during the previous year. This increase was accounted for by the notification of Infective Jaundice. There was a decrease in the numbers of other Infectious Diseases notified during the year and it is pleasing to be able to record yet another year with a complete absence of Poliomyelitis.

MEASLES.

The usual biennial epidemic pattern was maintained as expected, there being 207 cases compared with 236 during the previous year. The majority of the cases occurred in the first half of the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

There was 1 case of this disease notified during the year. There can be no doubt that this disease tends, when it occurs, to be of such a mild nature, that it may well pass almost unrecognised and without receiving, or indeed requiring, medical attention.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The incidence of this disease continued at a satisfactory low level with 1 case notified during the year. There can be no doubt of the value of immunisation which is offered both by local general practitioners and also at the local authority clinic.

DYSENTERY.

There was only 1 case notified. Although this is quite a small number there is no doubt quite a large dormant infection among the population which may break out at any time. Personal Hygiene must therefore be our watch-word

FOOD POISONING.

There were 11 cases of suspected Food Poisoning notified during the year, none of which were confirmed by the Laboratory. I must still impress on the public the necessity for strict personal hygiene, and on the food handlers, in particular, that constant guard against contamination of edible articles must be maintained.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Once again, there were no cases of this disease notified during the year. Although, in the absence of cases, there continues to be apathy amongst adults with regard to immunisation, the proportion of children vaccinated is fairly satisfactory, and was further improved with the advent of oral vaccine which is so simply administered. This disease is no longer one of childhood and now attacks young people and adults with increasing frequency. These older people are more likely to be affected by the paralytic type and I must, therefore, impress on them the benefits of protection to be acquired by oral immunisation.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis showed a decrease with 7 cases notified during 1968 compared with 12 during the previous year. There was only one death in the upper age group.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1968.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 to 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 to 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 to 35	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
36 to 45	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
46 to 55	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
56 to 64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	2	—	1	—	1	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

The table below shows the incidence of new cases and of deaths from tuberculosis over the last 20 years.

Year.	Population	Respiratory		All Types	
		New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths
1948	22,990	52	20	61	25
1949	23,050	51	17	55	18
1950	22,990	45	15	50	15
1951	23,140	39	14	46	16
1952	23,100	52	9	58	11
1953	23,440	55	6	60	6
1954	23,480	45	4	47	4
1955	23,570	38	3	42	4
1956	23,720	46	2	52	2
1957	23,880	45	2	52	2
1958	23,970	39	2	46	3
1959	24,170	37	3	38	3
1960	24,290	31	2	34	2
1961	24,980	30	3	32	3
1962	25,020	27	4	31	5
1963	25,050	23	1	26	1
1964	25,110	13	1	16	1
1965	25,070	18	3	20	3
1966	25,030	13	2	14	2
1967	24,940	12	—	14	—
1968	24,730	7	1	9	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES — CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1968

Diseases	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 1968	Total 1967	Difference
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	+1
Pneumonia	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	+1
Measles	2	1	8	17	46	74	40	16	3	...	...	...	207	226	-19
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	-15
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	-1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	-2
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	-4
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	11	..	+11
Tuberculosis Pul.	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	12	-5
Tuberculosis Non-Pul.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	-1
Infective Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	6	10	6	7	4	41	...	+41
Total ...	4	2	11	18	49	83	53	22	13	6	7	5	273	266	+7

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: Age Incidence, Wards, Hospital Treatment.

Diseases	All Ages	Under 1	1—2	3—4	5—9	10—14	15—24	25—44	45—64	65 & Over	Wards						Hospital
											W.	C.	N.	E.	V.	M.	
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia ...	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Measles ...	207	16	72	70	45	2	1	1	—	—	12	4	17	12	13	70	79
Whooping Cough ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Food Poisoning ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	2	1	—	—	1	3	3	1
Tuberculosis Pul. ...	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	6
Tuberculosis Non-Pul. ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Infective Jaundice ...	41	—	—	5	17	9	7	3	—	—	1	—	3	3	5	24	5
Totals ...	273	17	73	77	64	11	12	13	4	2	14	4	20	18	25	101	91
																	7

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
1968.**

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HEBBURN.

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the work of the Public Health Inspection Service for 1968.

Clearance area and smoke control work has proceeded apace, unfortunately to the detriment of other no less essential work, particularly in the field of food and food hygiene. This is made more difficult by the shortage of professionally qualified and experienced staff for work where a sound public health training and background are so necessary in these days of sophisticated and complicated techniques in the food industry.

Mr. Graham a public health inspector left to join another authority, and Mr. G. Clouston was appointed as technical assistant in housing and smoke control inspection.

I again tender my thanks to all members of the department for their efforts during a strenuous year. I also extend thanks to other officers of the Council and to various outside bodies and organisations whose help and co-operation has been so valuable.

P. MILNE,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION D.**Environmental Health of the Area.****Public Health Services.**

The general functions of the local authority under the Public Health Acts, 1936 and 1961 were exercised in respect of the undermentioned matters.

WATER SUPPLY

The Urban District is supplied by the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company.

There has been no change in the quality of the water which continues to be wholesome and plentiful. Regular chemical and bacteriological tests are made, and any complaint is immediately investigated. All premises are on mains supply.

Discolouration of Hot Water Supplies.

The introduction of new sources of water from catchment areas in the Derwent Valley has continued to affect many domestic hot water systems of the direct type. This water is very much softer than hitherto and causes excessive rust deposits to be present in the hot supplies to the extent that the water is often unusable.

The Council's pre-war dwellings are widely affected, but until a determined effort is made to convert the hot water systems to an "indirect" type, there is little prospect of improvement. No action along these lines has taken place since I commented upon the matter in my last report.

Swimming Baths.

The new baths continued to be operated in a satisfactory manner and are proving highly popular.

Regular tests are made to ensure a high bacteriological and chemical standard of the water.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL, RIVERS AND STREAMS

There has been no change in the method of sewage disposal whereby all untreated sewage is discharged directly into the River Tyne.

This system is aesthetically offensive, particularly during dry weather flow, and the chemical wastes of all descriptions which are discharged into the river give rise to corrosion problems beside which virtually no fish life is sustained in much of its length. It is expected that

work on the first stage of a purification plant at Howdon on the north bank will commence within the next two years.

No other serious problems have arisen in connection with rivers and streams.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are none within the district.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

There are an estimated 9,202 water closets in the area which is entirely served by water carriage system.

RODENT CONTROL

This work is carried out by the Council's operator in conjunction with other disinfestation and disinfection duties. A free service is provided for householders, but a charge is made for business premises. Several of the larger factories have yearly contracts for the treatment of their premises by our operator.

Baiting of the towns sewers at six monthly intervals revealed very little rat infestation, and most of the complaints about rats concerned surface infestations.

Other pests dealt with included cockroaches, bed-bugs, fleas, spider-beetles, woodworm and mites. No charge is made for the treatment of domestic premises.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The service is under the control of the Transport and Cleansing Superintendent, Mr. R. Bone, who has kindly supplied the following information:—

REFUSE COLLECTION

Number of houses and premises from which refuse
collected 9,003 plus shops

Four S. & D. Pakamatic Refuse Collectors and one Ford 3 ton Tipper carry out the Refuse and Salvage collection.

House Refuse is collected once weekly, and Trade Refuse on an average of two collections per week.

Method of Refuse Disposal—100% Controlled Tipping.

One Bray Tractor Shovel is engaged on refuse disposal work at the tipping site.

The tipping site is suitably distant from the residential area and the length of haul is approximately two miles.

STREET CLEANSING

Mileage of Street Cleansed 49.0

Frequency of Cleansing (a) Three to six times

Weekly 20%

(b) Twice Weekly 10%

(c) Once Weekly 55%

(d) Less than Once Weekly 15%

Average gully cleansing per annum 8

One Karrier Mechanical Gully Emptier, one Johnstone Mechanical Suction Sweeper and one Glutton Mechanical Sweeper are engaged on this work.

**Collection and Disposal of Refuse during the Year Ending
31st December, 1968**

House and Trade Refuse (excluding salvage) 9,050 tons

Street Sweepings and Gully Sludge 1,050 tons

Total Refuse disposed of at the tip 10,100 tons

Total salvage collected and disposed of 25 tons

Total 10,225 tons

NOISE

The noise arising from the operations at a slag recovery works, which was mentioned in my last report has been followed up during the year.

The process consists of extracting slag waste from a heap and crushing it in a mill, from where it is elevated to a rotary oil-fired drier at which point ~~fuel~~^{FINE} dust is removed by a cyclone. The slag is again elevated to a grader and from there it is passed to a coating plant, the finished product being used for road-making purpose. As the process takes place in the open in close proximity to housing estates, complaints are frequently received regarding both, noise and dust emission.

Various measures have been employed to reduce the noise level and these include the formation of mounds to act as sound barriers, by passing the dryer ~~unit~~^{UNIT} with the larger material and feeding larger material after smaller material to the Vianova coating plant so that some cushioning of the slag took place. Early morning operation was also cut down to some degree, since more of the complaints referred to this time and less to daytime operation.

The precautions taken have resulted in some improvement but this process by its nature will never be noise and dust free, and complaints are to be expected even though the best "housekeeping" methods are carefully observed.

It was not necessary to take any statutory action under the Noise Abatement and Public Health Acts.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Public Health Acts

Drainage and sewerage	32
Infectious diseases	2
Refuse storage and disposal	24
Verminous and dirty premises	23
Water supply	10
Swimming baths	5
Noise abatement	3
Ruinous buildings	17
Nuisances, housing	128

Housing Acts

Clearance areas	1508
Individual unfit houses	13
Improvement grants	53

Food and Drugs Act

Food inspections	56
Food premises	47
Catering premises and canteens	2
Mobile shops, stalls, etc.	8
Licenced Premises	1
Ice cream	2
Milk and dairies	1

Clean Air Act

Inspections and observations	58
Smoke control areas	1077

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises

General inspections	30
Accidents	4

Factories Acts

Factories, mechanical	11
Factories, non-mechanical	1

Pests Act

Rodent control	7
Other infestations	10

Miscellaneous

Council houses	13
Legal proceedings	2
Other	114

3,262

CLEAN AIR

The Council's smoke control programme was actively pursued during the past year, despite the increased cost of conversions due to the type of appliances which are now necessary for the burning of the smokeless fuels now available in this area.

The announcement that the Northern Gas Board's reactive open-fire coke known as "Gloco" would cease to be produced in the near future was greeted with some concern, especially as alternative open-fire smokeless fuels are still difficult to obtain, and are more costly despite assurances to the contrary which were given by the manufacturers and distributors. There are some 214 Council houses and 250 privately-owned houses in the Council's 1 and 2 Smoke Control Areas fitted with open grates of various sorts, and these will eventually need replacing with modern appliances for which no grants will be available.

Householders who are now converting their appliances for Smoke Control are gradually abandoning the open grate in favour of room heaters, often with central heating, and an increasing number are favouring gas or electricity. I think that the time is fast approaching when the open fire will be a thing of the past as more and more people realise the great advantages of modern appliances which are easy to operate, are more efficient and labour-saving, and afford a higher degree of home comfort.

Smoke Control Areas

The Nos. 9 and 10 Orders came into operation on the 1st July, 1968 and these brought a further 580 dwelling houses and 3 other premises under smoke control.

No. 11 Order was made in September and this is scheduled for operation in October 1969 with 636 dwellings houses and 4 other premises.

The following table shows details of Smoke control orders in Hebburn since the introduction of the Clean Air Act, 1956:—

Smoke Control Order No.	Number of Houses	Number of Other premises	Acreage	Date of Operation
1	70	80	22.0	1960
2	766	105	382.0	1962
3	422	11	152.0	1962
Joint	10	—	2.3	1967
4	306	7	70.0	1967
5	390	2	250.7	1967
6	253	3	27.0	1967
7	909	15	87.6	1967
8	531	21	121.0	1968
9	381	2	32.4	1968
10	199	1	19.0	1968
11	636	4	94.0	1969
	4,873	255	1260.0	
Percentage of Hebburn	59.2%		80.6%	

Adjustments have been made to the original figures to allow for demolition and new development.

The forgoing figures indicate that Hebburn is leading the North-East in smoke control and if progress is maintained the target date of 1974 should be comfortably achieved.

Pre-war Council Houses

During the year the Council considered the question of re-vitalisation of its pre-war dwellings situated in the Victoria and Monkton Wards and agreed in principle to bringing them within a smoke control order, but no progress had been made on this project, and the matter was in abeyance at the end of the year.

Industrial Pollution

Emissions from the Monkton Coke and By-products works continued to be the main source of industrial pollution, and discussions took place with the management and H.M. Alkali Inspector following a deterioration in conditions at the plant.

All the hard coke manufactured at these works is marketed in the form of "Sunbrite" by the National Coal Board, chiefly for the domestic market. In addition, the by-products are utilised for the manufacture of fertilisers, solvents, disinfectants and drugs besides the gas evolved in the process. Heavy emissions of dense and sulphurous smoke take place during the charging and de-coking cycle of the ovens and this is followed by the release of a considerable volume of steam vapour when the hot coke is quenched.

One of the basic causes of smoke emission was a reduced gas take-off space due to the formation of carbon in the oven roofs and ascension pipes. Various technical improvements were recommended by the German firm who constructed the ovens, and it was also hoped that a greatly improved system of charging now being tried out at Consett, would if successful, be adopted at Monkton.

The dust nuisance at the slag recovery works has already been commented upon under Noise (see page 2).

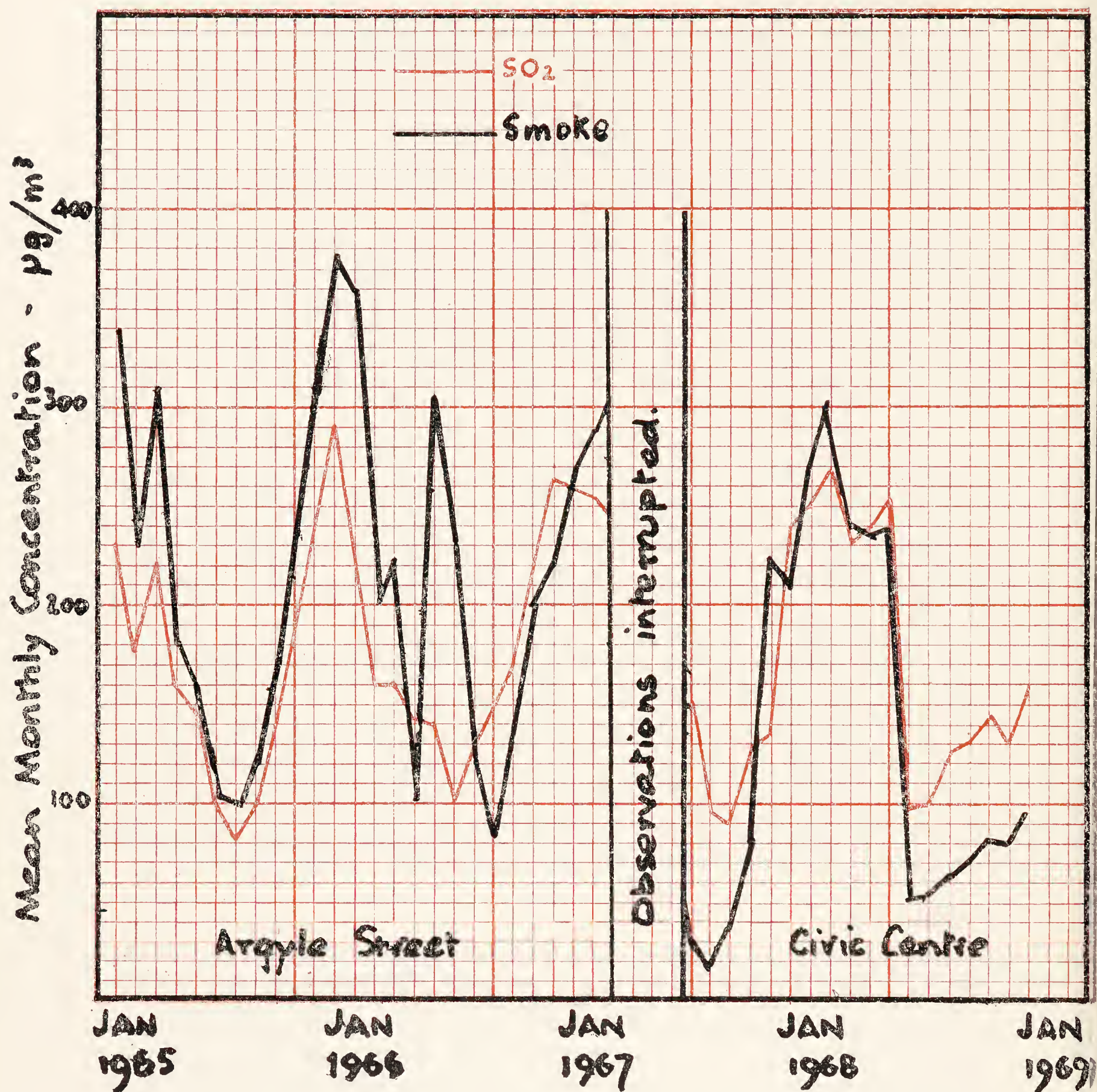
Emissions of smoke from shipping has shown a marked decrease over the last few years, due mainly to the change-over from coal to oil-firing and the use of diesel engines. There are however, a few river craft which still create dense emissions occasionally and these are dealt with by the officers of the Tyne Port Health Authority.

Refuse Tip

A large area of ground sloping towards the river has for many years been used as a tipping site for both town refuse and industrial waste. The site is owned by a large engineering firm which has granted the Council permission to use it for the disposal of the town's refuse. The crude method of tipping employed gives rise to constant ignition of combustible material and the emission of a considerable amount of smoke and fume, and it was necessary on several occasions to take special measures to control the burning material by damping down with soil and clay.

Measurement of Air Pollution

The air pollution monitoring equipment situated at the Council Offices continued to operate during the year. The apparatus monitors daily the level of sulphur dioxide and smoke in the atmosphere. The levels of these pollutants recorded since the introduction of this system in 1965 is shown graphically.



This graph shows that since the end of 1964; the general level of sulphur dioxide in the town's atmosphere has remained at a fairly steady level, and that smoke has shown a diminution. This clearly illustrates that although the widespread use of coke burning appliances has reduced the amount of visible pollution, i.e. smoke, it has not had any marked effect on SO₂ levels due to the fact that the sulphur dioxide content of coke is not much less than that of bituminous coal.

SO₂ concentration is unlikely to show any appreciable reduction, until sulphur free fuels such as gas and electricity are more widely adopted. Slight modification of pollution levels is due to change of site early in 1967.

Chimney Height

No applications were received for determination of chimney height during the year.

HOUSING.

New Houses

During the year the following new houses were erected:—

By the Local Authority	348
By private persons	2
Total.....	350

The above figures comprised the completion of the Lukes Lane and School Street phase I schemes.

There were 8,360 inhabited houses at the end of 1968.

Housing Repair

It was necessary to serve only 49 informal notices and 15 statutory notices in respect of repairs during the year.

The clearance of large areas of the town is reflected in the number of notices served, and this is well shown when, in 1948 the corresponding numbers were 526 and 137.

It was not necessary to institute legal proceedings for non-compliance of notices.

Clearance Areas

The implementation of the Council's clearance and re-development programme continued at a steady rate, and by the end of 1968 it was clear that the completion of this work was in sight.

During the year under review the following Orders were confirmed.

Newtown Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15	147 dwellings
Argyle Street No. 1	100 dwellings
Hood Street	24 dwellings
Ellison Street	38 dwellings
Total	309 dwellings

The Argyle Street No. 2 C.P.O. containing 200 dwellings and 16 other premises was made and submitted to the Minister, and inspection was commenced on the remaining 204 dwellings in the South Argyle Street area.

The only area remaining to be dealt with is Howe Street, Collingwood Street, etc., containing some 187 dwellings. The occupants of all

the above mentioned areas will be accommodated in current building schemes upon completion of School Street phase II.

It is apparent that very little in the way of unfit housing will be left after the afore-mentioned areas have been dealt with, unless there are substantial changes in the present standard by which a house is judged fit or unfit.

Housing Improvement

During the year 25 applications for standard improvement were approved.

Following the publication of the Government's White Paper, a new Housing Bill was introduced which proposes a number of radical changes in the law dealing with housing. One of the main proposals was the power to declare General Improvement Areas, to assist householders in these areas in improving their houses, and to acquire land and buildings in them for improvement of the environment, improvement of houses, or clearance. The financial limits of grant expenditure are also to be extended.

Some of the town's pre-1920 dwellings may be suitable for improvement along these lines, but a survey would first be necessary to ascertain the true position.

It is hoped that an early start will be made to improve the Council's pre-war housing estates as many of these houses fall short of modern requirements and are in need of major overhaul and repair.

Houses Demolished or Closed

327 dwellings were demolished during the year. These comprised the whole of the Newtown areas, together with Hood Street, Ellison Street and the remainder of Quay Nos. 26, 27 and 28.

By the end of 1968, some 2,326 dwellings had been cleared in the town over the last 15 years along with some 120 shops and other premises.

This means that about one third of Hebburn has been demolished and the occupants re-housed.

Building Programme

The School Street phase I and Lukes Lane schemes were completed and occupied during the year, and contractual arrangements were commenced for the 2nd phase of School Street which will contain 480 dwellings, shops and other amenities.

Smaller traditional type schemes were also under way at Spencer Street (48 dwellings) St. Oswalds Road (72 dwellings) and Mountbatten Avenue (16 dwellings). Further development is proposed on several cleared areas such as Cuthbert Street, Newtown Central area and South Argyle Street.

FOOD

The progress of the Council's large clearance programme has resulted in the disappearance of many of the old, smaller type corner shops and cafes which have in the past provided a useful service to the public in the areas in which they were situated. However, most of these premises suffered from serious structural defects, they were often damp and congested and were impossible to maintain in a hygienic condition.

The present day practice is to build a number of shop units together within a housing scheme. These are erected in the form of identical shells and the occupiers fit them out according to their individual needs, type of business, etc. This method works reasonably well, but difficulties sometimes arise where the superficial area layout or sanitary accommodation is not suitable or sufficient for a particular type of business, and this can entail much structural alteration. The ideal is purpose-built shops each designed according to the requirements of the business, but economic factors usually rule out this method.

Meat Inspection

All meat supplies to the town continue to be supplied from wholesalers, chiefly in Newcastle and South Shields.

There are no slaughterhouses and no licensed slaughtermen in Hebburn.

Milk Supplies

All milk sold in Hebburn is processed outside of the town and distributed by persons registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1963, responsibility for licensing the use of special designations, rests with Durham County Council whose Health Inspector carries out sampling. The following samples were taken during the year.

Pasteurised	22
Sterilised	14
Untreated	1
	—
	37
	—

All samples satisfied the prescribed tests.

Unsound Food

507 items of unsound food amounting to 3 cwts. 17 lbs. were surrendered to public health inspectors in the course of normal duties. Additionally, 7 lbs. of beef and 77 items of frozen food were condemned due to breakdown of refrigeration plant.

All condemned food is disposed of by burial at the Council's tip. Condemned meat and offal is stained with an inedible green dye to prevent its being used for human consumption. Several consignments of ships stores were also disposed of in co-operation with the officers of the Board of Trade and the Tyne Port Health Authority.

Complaints of Unsound Food

13 complaints were received from consumers concerning unsound food. The items involved and the action taken were as follows:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Chicken—musty odour and slight mould in body cavity. | Retailer and producer warned. |
| 2. Milk bottle—Dirt on interior identified as plaster and cement. | Retailer and manufacturers warned. |
| 3. Crumpets—Mould growth. | Retailer and manufacturers warned. |
| 4. Cheese and Onion Pasty—Mould growth. | Retailer and manufacturers warned. |
| 5. Oranges displayed for sale—Old stock in mouldy condition. | Retailer warned. |
| 6. Cod Fillet—containing a nematode (round worm) identified as <i>Porrocaecum decipiens</i> . | Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food notified. No further action taken. |
| 7. Loaf of Bread—Black discolouration due to hardened and devitalised dough. | Manufacturer warned. |
| 8. Loaf of Bread—Mould growth. | Manufacturer warned. |
| 9. Butter—Rancidity. | Retailer and wholesaler warned. |
| 10. Loaf of Bread—same as No. 7 above. | Manufacturer warned. |
| 11. Apple Square—containing honey bee. | Manufacturer fined £10. |
| 12. Loaf of Bread—containing pieces of copper wire and p.v.c. insulation. | Manufacturer fined £10. |
| 13. Fruit Malt Loaf—Extensive mould growth. | Manufacturer fined £10. |

All complaints were fully investigated and representatives of the firms involved were invited to give explanations. All relevant facts were carefully considered before a decision was made either to issue a warning or institute legal proceedings.

Food Premises

There are 166 food premises in the district as follows :—

Bakers and Confectioners	6
Butchers	13
Canteens (industrial)	12
Clubs	9
Manufacturing	1
Fishmongers	4
Fried Fish Shops	6
General dealers	63
Greengrocers	6
Grocery and provision dealers	19
Hospitals and Institutions	2
Public Houses and Off Licences	17
Restaurants, cafés and snack bars	5
School Kitchens	3
	166

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 82 of these premises are registered for the following purposes :—

Sale of Ice-cream	67
Manufacture of Sausage and preserved meats	15
	82

A number of Ice-cream retail vans and mobile shops operate in the district. These are also required to comply with the relevant regulations, and are subject to supervision and inspection.

WORKING CONDITIONS IN OFFICES AND SHOPS

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 requires the annual submission to the Minister of Employment and Productivity, of various prescribed information relevant to the working and administration of the Act by the Inspector to the Local Authority.

The following is a summary of the information :—

Registered Premises and Employed Persons

Class of Premises	No. of premises	No. of persons employed
Offices	25	72
Retail Shops	121	507
Wholesale shops and warehouses	2	60
Catering establishments, etc.	15	151
Fuel storage depots	—	—
Totals	163	790

Males 226
Females 564

Number of visits made	34
Number of premises receiving one or more general inspections	34

Accidents

5 accidents were notified none of which were fatal. 4 of these accidents were of such nature as to warrant investigation.

General Information

At the end of 1968 two public health inspectors had been designated inspectors under Section 52 of the Act.

No exemption applications were received and none were in operation.

There were no prosecutions for contraventions of the Act.

FACTORIES

Prescribed particulars of the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

The following inspections of factories were made during the year:—

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Notices, Written	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	47	11	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises) ...	7	—	—	—
Total ...	60	12	—	—

Action taken in respect of defects found in course of inspection :—

Number of cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred.		Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
			To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—

Outworkers

1 notification of an outworker was received during the year.

